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room for his discovery — the new light simply displaced the old lamps and made them unnecessary. In the same manner will the general adoption of a system of arbitration based upon a code of international law to be enacted by a Congress of Nations and administered by an International Supreme Court displace the system of force and violence which now obtains in international relations. For the same reason it is not incumbent upon the friends of arbitration to meddle with cases of actual war. Even if they bring about peace, it would not be the peace we strive for, but merely an armistice;

but if their efforts at pacification fail, such failure always injures our cause.

In conclusion, permit me to congratulate you and the members of the Boston Peace Society upon the noble work in which they are engaged, upon the great success of last year's Peace Congress, and upon the encouragement your society is giving to the cause of peace and the friends of that cause everywhere.

Hoping that it may be my good fortune to be with you on some future occasion, I remain

Yours very truly,

RICHARD BARTHOLDT.

Appeal for Funds for a Building to Serve as a Permanent Headquarters of the American Peace Society.

The Directors of the American Peace Society hereby earnestly appeal to the friends of international arbitration and peace in America for funds with which to procure a building to serve as a permanent and worthy headquarters of the Society's work, and to furnish, from rentals, a much needed increase of income.

The cause of international arbitration and peace has now become the greatest and most commanding reform before the world. But not a single one of the societies which have sustained and developed the movement to its present commanding position has yet been able to have a building of its own. This great lack should no longer be allowed to exist.

The International Peace Congress held in Boston in October last passed a resolution strongly urging the creation and adequate endowment of centres of peace propaganda in a number of the leading cities of the world. Boston, which has always been foremost in America in the promotion of the cause, should clearly be the first city to have such an adequately equipped and endowed centre.

The American Peace Society, which has been located in Boston since 1837, represents the oldest peace movement in the world, the earliest of the societies from which it was organized in 1828 having been established in 1815.

It has now a rapidly growing list of members in all parts of the nation.

It has published an official organ of its work and of the movement in general continuously from the date of its organization.

It has published and distributed many millions of pages of peace literature.

It has initiated many of the important steps which have been taken for the organization of peace among the nations.

One of the chief phases of its early work was the advocacy of a High Court and Congress of Nations.

It has always pleaded for the permanent adoption of the principle of arbitration as a substitute for war in dealing with international controversies.

It was the first society to urge the holding of International Peace Congresses.

Its memorials to the Congress of the United States have been followed by the passing of influential resolutions by that body.

It was on the initiative of the Society that the International Law Association was formed more than thirty years ago.

It was the first to propose the holding of a Pan-American Conference for the promotion of arbitration and better commercial relations among the republics of the Western Hemisphere.

Fifty years ago, through its president, Judge William Jay, it proposed the insertion of arbitral clauses in treaties of commerce.

It gave its immediate and unqualified support to the proposal of the Czar of Russia for the holding of the Conference at The Hague which led to the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration; and since the Court was set up, it has used its utmost influence to bring the tribunal into speedy operation, and to make it, in fact, a World Tribunal.

The Resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature unanimously adopted in February, 1903, inviting Congress to authorize the President to take steps toward the creation of a Regular Advisory Congress of the Nations to meet at stated periods, was proposed by the Society.

What the Society has done in the past and is still doing, and the interests of the great cause which it represents, make it fitting that it should possess a building of its own, which would furnish not only a conspicuous and influential headquarters, but also a largely increased income, from rentals, for the strengthening and extension of its work according to the demands of the time. The increased income is now urgently needed.

It will require \$100,000 or more to secure and equip such a headquarters as is here contemplated; and the Directors confidently appeal to the friends of the movement in Boston and throughout the nation to furnish them with the means to enable them to secure a building which will be not only an honor to the cause, but a powerful agency in its further promotion.

Subscription for Headquarters and Endowment of the American Peace Society.

We, the undersigned, promise to pay to the said Society the sums set against our names respectively,
 One-half in the year 1905
 One-half in the year 1906

provided by gifts, pledges and legacies \$100,000 can be made up within two years from this date, April 24, 1905.

Addresses at the Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society, May 18.

Address of Charles E. Adams of Lowell, President of the State Board of Trade.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a pleasure to come into this peaceful atmosphere, freed from the commercial strife, the industrial warfare, and the professional contests incidental to everyday life. Being here necessarily stimulates a longing for those delightful conditions, you will remember, described by the author of "Daybreak," as existing upon the planet Mars, where the people had no trials nor tribulations, were not restricted by government, were one happy family, at peace with all the world outside, as well as with their own planet.

I presume you would not call it a piece of exaggeration if I should say that people on the planet Earth have not quite reached that altruistic state. Our ancestors had their Indian troubles, but they were bound to have peace, if they had to fight for it. I was recently reading an extract from the records of the old town of Chelmsford, Mass., as far back as 1671, where the selectmen ordered that every male person over fifteen years of age should bring to the meeting-house a club four or five feet in length, with a good large knob on the end, and leave the same at the meeting-house, for the purpose of preserving peace whenever the occasion required. I fear that this spirit has been inherited somewhat by their descendants, for we are creating armies and building battleships to use "whenever occasion requires!"

I am asked to say a few words to-night as to the work of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, which is composed of forty-six commercial bodies representing the industrial and commercial interests of the State, regarding this peace movement. The subject was most forcibly brought to their attention about two years ago by a visit from Dr. Thomas Barclay, former Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and his description of what the business men of France and England had done in securing a treaty between those two countries when every other interest had failed—government, politicians, and administrative officials.

Representatives from the business organizations of those two countries met in Paris, to the number of about eight hundred, and they decided that an arbitration treaty should be agreed upon between the two governments. That convention dissolved, and those representatives of commercial bodies returned home, and in a very short time after the celebrated treaty between England and France was arranged, and to that convention, with its successful results, may be attributed much of the inspiration of our business men to-day, as it placed the matter before them in a practical light.

The Massachusetts Board of Trade had resolutions introduced into Congress asking that negotiations be reopened for treaties between the great countries of the United States and Great Britain, and hundreds of similar resolutions were presented from various parts of the country. The result you know, Mr. Chairman—not an absolute failure, but disappointment, we think, to the business men of the country, as well as to all others interested in the peace movement. But, as you suggested, it has been a step in the right direction; and we hope the powers that be will arrange something in that direction in the near future that will be satisfactory and greatly advance the cause.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, whom we all respect and admire, introduced a resolution which was unanimously carried through the State Board of Trade regarding neutral commercial zones on the Atlantic. It appears, in the judgment of the commercial and industrial interests of the State, that it would be wise if a treaty were arranged whereby neutral zones between the ports of North America, Great Britain and Ireland and the continent of Europe, should be established, and that within those zones steamships and sailing vessels should be permitted to pass and repass at all times without fear of seizure or interruption, whatever the existing condition might be between the nations of the world. No new principle was involved in the proposition, for in 1817 the same principle was applied on the Great Lakes and waterways down the St. Lawrence River to the ocean, between the United States and Canada. The result of that action seems to have proved one of great economy, for the treaty made possible that very little garrison work should be required by the two countries, thus saving an immense expense. The Suez Canal, in the in-